# ARCHITECTURE AT THE FAIR cle is presented of mere frames, skeletons, with a

& SURVEY OF THE EXPOSITION BUILDINGS AT CHICAGO.

THE STRUCTURES AROUND THE LAGOON-PIC. TURESQUENESS IN THE ASCENDANT-STAFF AND ITS GOOD QUALITIES-THE

SCALE OF THE EXPOSITION. FROM & STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

Chicago, Feb. 14, 1893. -It is not alone for conmience that in this view of the Fair buildings the latter have been separated into three parts or There are reasons for such a classification rent in the buildings themselves. Aside from their disposition in Jackson Park, which permits the lines of demarcation to be drawn as I have drawn them, their characteristics are such that each of the three divisions sustains a clearly marked individuality in the general scheme. Around the court of honor, which has already been described, a number of the principal buildings of the exposition have been erected under the inspiration one style, and that the style of Greece, derived way of Italy. After all the French details in Administration Building, all the Spanish in Machinery Hall, and all the Roman in the Liberal arte Building and Agricultural Building have been redited, along with others unnecessary to specify, court architecture still retains the epithets uplied to it; it is academic, classic. The buildngs of the second division were emancipated by the nature of their sites from the rigid formalism of the court. The lagoon of irregular shape, with island, places a sufficient space between the Transportation, Horticultural and Women's Buildings on the west, and the Fisheries and Government Buildings on the east, for all those structures to have been designed with considerable freedom, and, except that the Liberal Arts Building extends its northern and western facades mong them, and thereby recalls the severity of the court to which it properly belongs, the impression the second division leaves is of a more independent style in each building, and, because certain styles have been chosen, of a romantic rather than a classic ensemble. Penetrating the third and last division-for the Midway Plaisance, conglomeration of panoramas, restaurants, glas tories, Esquimaux, Dahomean, German, Turkish, East Indian and other villages, which lies just outside the Park, comprises nothing that comes within the scope of these articles—the antiodes of the first division is reached. Here the Art Building, a design in pure Greek, is surrounded by numercus State buildings in diverse styles, and placed in the closest proximity to each This is, on the whole, the lawless, unsymmetrical division of the Fair. It has no one dis tinguishing architectural note; its individuality is that of extremely complex picturesqueness. But it must be remembered that it contains only one of

the main buildings of the Fair. The Transportation Building, designed by Messrs. Adler and Sullivan, a structure measuring 256 by 900 feet, of which the main facade looks upon the southwest angle of the lagoon, is a really masterly adaptation of architectural motives to the needs of a situation which could not have been otherthan embarrassing. This building shares, with that devoted to mining, the business of accommodating exhibits of peculiarly immense size and weight, and like that building, with which, by a happy arrangement, it is grouped at its uthern end, it would have belied its purpose had it been given an exterior expressive of anything but sheer strength. As was pointed out in connection with some of the court buildings, however, great length and breadth of plan, combined with very moderate height, do not present very favorable conditions for the composition of massive facades. But a rule of this sort, like most rules. proved by an exception. In the present case the Transportation Building furnishes the exception, furnishes it better than the Mines Building. which a similar problem was attacked, but hich is of much smaller dimensions. The round irch of wide span, unadorned on its face and borne by flat piers, can be made to suggest a tremendous degree of strength. This motive has been utflized the Transportation Building, and to increase the sense of inert resistance, the big piers have no bases, nor have the small columns between them. serve as mullions for the large windows which they inclose, but piers and columns both grow out of a great unornamented and almost unbroken base about eight feet high. A wide corthis cornice, set considerably back from its edge, there rises an attic story of small and similarly simple arched openings, also glazed. In the centre of the attic's roof an octagonal tower of a few feet in height is in turn roofed by a dome. It is a merit of the composition that the transition from the bold and heavy arches of the Tower story to the lighter lines of the attic is managed so that the suggestions of lightness and heaviness meet and are interfused. And equally brilliant are the decorative contrivances resorted to for the reinforcement of the effect which the constructional lines produce; color everywhere, and Byzantine ernament wherever ornament is admissible. The former warms the big bare surfaces of the base, piers and walls, and saves them from having a forbidding appearance. The latter, being flat and intricate, gives variety to these surfaces here and there-and is even sumptuous when applied lavishly, as at the main entrance-without imparting the too forcible, sharply defined effect which decoration in high relief would have added, to the detriment of a design that is in essence simple. The "Golden Doorway," shown in the illustration. is the glory of the building, and, as far as the architects are concerned, it is so deservedly. Having once commissioned the bas-reliefs which fill tympanum over the door, and the panels on either side of the latter, they could not, perhaps, have done anything to suppress them after their irredeemable badness had been discovered. And the heroic portico, with its arches denoting vast strength, they have beautified as tactfully as they have profusely, the plain belts between the recessed arches and framing the spandrels, which are themselves judiciously left plain, keeping the luxuriant Oriental arabesques used from overweighting the feature. No other portion of this building is decorated with the same splendor, but, s on the cornice and on each pier where the capiwould be, had columns been employed, there s rich ornamentation, the contrast between the centre of the building and the rest of its front is bot too strong. The Transportation Building is the only one of

greater structures on the grounds which is colored. Not only will its main entrance s polychromatic blaze, but the entire facade even now of a brilliant terra cotta hue and will chaps be given additional touches of color bethe Fair opens. The other large buildings, as the Liberal Arts, Agricultural and Mabuildings, are intended to be "just off a white neither too dazzling nor too creamy, and to be obtained by another coat of white lead and oil similar to that which has been stered once, but has not stood the wear and har of the winter very well, and leaves most of the buildings of a gray tone. The perfect adaptadity of staff to any treatment which the archimay choose to exercise, whether in respect for or form, is a continual source of gratifiation to any one scrutinizing the buildings Probably no better material could have overed for the purpose. It is manuabre, the latter being introduced to increase fer of cohesion in the pieces produced, to them strength. It is poured into moulds as pure plaster of paris is run into them, and tast in a uniform thickness of one inch. The harden sufficiently to withstand severe usage e air of solidity, of indestructibility, which ear when put in place, specious as it is in se, is really justified in another. They pervious to the weather, except, of course. scame sometimes, but they are permeable

arp pointed instruments, and in this impos egation of colossal buildings the specta-

covering so thin as to be nothing more than a skin, literally nailed to them. All the buildings constructed in the rough, or rather their bones | before each building and natled in position by hundreds of workmen somewhat as squads of cabinet makers would sheathe the walls of a great room with oak or pine. And the beauty of the thing is that the size of the casts, their great number and the haste with which they are turned out, de not argue an inferior quality of material uct, and it is a pleasure to find the lines of pilasters and panels, the surfaces of columns, and the carving, so to speak, of capitals and such ornament as that in the "Golden Doorway" of the Transportation Building, without either mechani-

served for the architects responsible for the Illine's Building—which is placed at the northern extremity of the lagoon—Messrs Boyington & Co. Both these buildings are of the stereotyped, expressionless "Government office" sort, in which it is difficult to find anything that is good. Both are as devoid of dignity as they are of character—of anything that might be called style. Both are heavily ornamented with third-rate details, and both have nuge and ugly domes, the Illinois Building is pitifully vulgar. To lodge the official representatives of the nation in it is a disgrace to the country that could furnish buildings as intelligently and tastefully designed as those on the main court and as those which are situated, like it and the Illinois Building, on the lagoon. It stands between the building the slight touch of official character which it needed. The building is plainly modelled on the architecture of the Illinois Building, on the lagoon. It stands between the provided beyond the inne of the unain archite the word the inne of the unain wall, which connects the two projections. On the first story, loowever, an arcade of some elegance is carried agroup of columns rises above it to support a pediment whits on a level with the main roof, and this serves to mark the entrance with force and grace. To balance the lines of this pediment whits so an a level with the main roof, and this serves to mark the entrance with force and grace. To balance the lines of this pediment whits on a level with the main roof, and this serves to mark the entrance with force and grace. To balance the lines of the wing the form wing to wing, with its columns rises above it to support a pediment whits on a level with the main roof, and this serves to mark the entrance with force and grace. To balance the lines of the wing to wing the wing to wing to wing, with its columns rises above it to support a pediment whits on a level with the main roof, and this serves to mark the entrance with force and grace. To balance the lines of the wing have been erected in this way. They have been Both these buildings are of the stereohave been articulated in wood and iron, and then which it is difficult to find anything that is car loads of plain wall slabs, of columns, cor- good. Both are as devoid of dignity as they nices, capitals, bases and so on have been deposited | are of character-of anything that might be called The moulds yield a crisp and generally even prod- | signed as those on the main court and as those ing, on the lagoon. It stands be tween two buildings which put It post tively to shame. One of these, the Liberal Arts Building, was traversed briefly in the notes on the

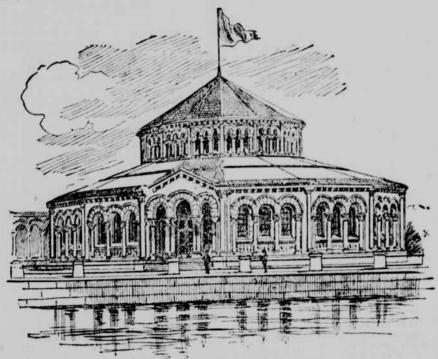


1007 THE "GOLDEN DOORWAY"; MAIN ENTRANCE TO TRANSPORTATION BUILDING.

to something else besides the method of making the staff, to something which reacts to their benefit upon countless features in the Exposition. That the portal of the Transportation Building, for example, should strike so distinct and full an Eastern note in the architecture of the Fair and not cause a discord is due chiefly to the adjustment of the building in its proportions and in its facades of arches, in its structural character, to the general harmony formed by the more important buildings. It is due also, and the observation is particularly appropriate in discussing this building, to the great scale upon which the Fair has been laid out and which permits nothing to utter a too emphatic note.

That is possibly the characteristic of the Fair which it is hardest to illustrate in description. Figures are dumb enough symbols, and to say that the Liberal Arts Building is nearly 1,700 feet in length is doubtless no more illuminating than to acres in extent, or the quadrangle wherein it lies as 2,000 feet long. In buildings infinitely loftier than all those in Jackson Park, save the Adminis- while it is balanced as skilfully as any of the

matter of contours, of actual form in the material, | other, the Fisheries Building, which stands at the which counts for so much in the play of light northeast corner of the lagoon, is necessarily a sepand shade, should be as satisfactory as it is is due | arate, individualized work of architectural art, for its style is Romanesque, one of the least Academic in the world, and its special charm is that of picturesqueness. It gains the latter partly from its plan, which is of a central hall measuring 165 by 365 feet, connected by an area le with a circular annex of polygonal form at each end; partly from the ornamentation, of which there is a great plenty, and most of all from the breaking up of the president, who was followed by Colonel Floyd the building's entire skyline with steep-roofed towers, and from the placing of towers at the main entrance. Romanesque architecture is of anything but an aerial spirit, and furthermore there is a strong ecclesiastical suggestion in the composition of the main entrance with the huge tower, surrounded by four small towers rising behind it, a suggestion foreign to the purpose of the building. But Mr. H. I. Cobb, the designer, has overcome these obstacles by giving his outline great variety as a whole, and by using so many columns and arches that their scale being, as describe the basin in the main court as being nine a consequence, restricted, they give an impression of lightness. What makes this building an attractive point on the horizon of the lagoon is, that



THE AQUARIUM-FISHERIES BUILDING.

tration Building, whose dome is only twenty- | classic structures on the court, it is, as far as this three feet lower than the ball on the Madison Square tower on which the new Diana is to rest, many American cities are rich. There are not any in New-York at least from which parallels in respect to the measurements of ground plans can be drawn. The Madison Square Garden, cov ering an entire city block and measuring 200 by 425 feet, would not fill balf of the smallest exhibition building that has a frontage on the court-the Mines Building-and in the largest, the Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building, it would be lost as a sentry box would be lost in the amphitneatre of the Garden itself. There are no outdoor architectural vistas in America with which it is worth while to compare those at the Fair, and even in Europe certain well-known spaces diminish strangely in effect when placed beside those in Jackson Park. The Piazza at Venice, which is not unlike the main court in its shape and in the treatment of three of its sides as areades, with the skylines above them comparatively low, would have to be expanded to some thing over three times its size, in length at least, to equal the scale of the Fair's quadrangle. The Are de Triomphe and its immediate surroundings, the matchless approach to St. Peter's, would, per haps, come nearest to the standard of the Fair in And it is not simply as an element of grandeur that the size of the Fair is worth consideration-it is as the softener, the leveller, the influence that tempers relations, and, as has been said, moderates the aggressiveness of details in

The architectural surroundings of the lagoon are especially assisted by the abundant space which is given the different buildings. The independent way in which the latter have been lesigned has been remarked. This required in dependence of position as far as could be obtained But isolation, or something akin to it, also mitigates the effect of poverty of design in such a scheme as the Fair, and there are two buildings on the lagoon which are lamentably conspicuous and yet fortunately far enough away from the others to leave the effect of the latter not per-ceptibly affected. Many vials of wrath have been emptied upon the head of Mr. W J. Edbrooke, the designer of the United States Government Building, which stands on the east bank of the lagoon between the Liberal Arts and Fisheries buildings. Many more could be justifiably applied to the same end, but some should be re-

classic structures on the court, it is, as far as this occasion is concerned, as unique as the entrance to the Transportation Bailding in warmth of style and in picturesqueness. Still more novel does it appear when studied from a closer standpoint. The general effect of the ornamented arches, capitals, columns and balustrades, when these are viewed from a distance, is merely Romanesque. But the details are found to be woven of brins of sea life, shells, cels, turtles, lobsters and sealy lish taking the place of floral, animal or conventional motives. Not all this detail is good, the turtles rumning in even rows around some of the

turtles running in even rows around some of the columns, for instance, are placed with no spark of ingenuity. But the idea is a good one, and making allowance for the little time afforded for its execution, and the number of designs demanded, the ornamentation of this building is equal to the total effect of the latter, and that is excellent. On the west side of the ingoon and econopying a site practically a thousand feet long is the Horticultural Building, Greek in the columns which divide its facades into bays after the fashion of most of the large Fair buildings; Roman in the lines of its main entrance—a colossal arch—and fleridly Renaissance in the decoration of the entrance and the dones and in the wide frieze of children and garlands which proclaims the use to which the building is to be put better than any other feature it possesses, with the exception of the sculptured groups at the portal in which Mr. Loredo Taft has celebrated the sleep and the awakening of the flowers. The merits and the awakening of the flowers. Jenney and then any other feature it possesses, with the exception of the sculptured groups at the portal in which Mr. Leredo Taft has ecclerated the sleep and the awakening of the flowers. The merits of the which the architects. Messrs, Jenney and the awakening of the flowers and the awakening of the flowers. The merits of which have been so often net in other of the Exposition buildings; measured, well-considered arrangement of the openings in the facades and criginal, ver restained, treatment of the entrance pavilion and end projections. The graceful curves of the low-lying domes, too, suggest the good taste which prevails in the main court. In the second place the distinction of this building second place the distinction of this building second place the distinction of the detail. The sagacious application of rich detail, especially in the frieze, the glazed roofs and the eleverly cramented ribbing of the building which is despotent of the building which is despoted not only to one large hall but to numerous smaller rooms also, is differentiated by the latter of the Women's Building, which is contrasted with them not alone in size it measured for the distinction of the control of the building which is contrasted with them not alone in size it measured the fact from the buildings such as are assigned to the distinction of the distinction of the distinction of the distinction of rich detail, especially in the frieze, the glazed roofs and the eleverly cramented ribbing of and the eleverly cramented ribbing of and the eleverly cramented ribbing of the distinction of the distinction of the distinction of the distinction of the detail, especially in the frieze, the glazed roofs and the eleverly cramented ribbing of the distinction of the distin

in detail, is thoughtful and artistic.

DR. BRIGGS WILL NOT DENY 11.

DECLINING TO DISCUSS THE STATEMENT THAT HE WILL SECEDE FROM THE PRES-

BYTERIAN CHURCIL. Dr. Charles S. Briggs returned from his trip to Cincinnati on Saturday night. He was preceded by statements as to his plans for the future that were somewhat startling to the religious world. came with a show of authority, and bore the striking feature that if the General Assembly decided against him he and Professor Smith, of Cincinnati, would secede and form a new church. The final decision in the case of Professor Smith is also pending, although it is almost conceded that the Synod of Oldo

will indorse the verdict against him.

Incidental to this alleged project of the two distinguished "heresy leaders" It was said that they would command the influence and active support respectively of the Union Theological and the Lane seminaries. They had had assurances, besides, that they would be supported by controlling majorities in the larger congregations in New-York, Chicago, Cleveland and

Dr. Briggs will not at the present time throw any light on these various statements. When seen by a reporter for The Tribune yesterday at his home, he was particular that his reply be confined to this:

"Regarding the statement that I am to join with Professor smith in establishing a new church, I cannot now be interviewed."

He would not deny the rumor nor would be confirm it, even when urged on the ground of the great public interest in his plans. His reticence will be urged as a practical confirmation of the report. Were it not true it is believed that he would be desirous of so saying at once. On the other hand, the fact that the plan is contingent on the future disposition of all case would be sufficient reason for his refusal to admit at this time that it was really

a fact.

Regarding the "peace circular" recently published.

Dr. briggs said that he had not seen it until it appeared in the newspapers.

"While on the train coming East," he said, "I saw it for the first time. It was prepared without any previous consultation with me, and I should therefore judge that it was not designed to affect my interests. Of course I had heard some talk of it before seeing the actual centents, but only in an infermal, ordinary way, as I might hear any other impersonal piece of news."

### SONS OF THE REVOLUTION AT CHURCH.

THEY HAVE THEIR THIRD ANNUAL SERVICE AT ST. PAUL'S CHAPEL.

third annual service of the Sons of the Revoluion in the State of New-York was held at St. Paul's Chapel yesterday afternoon, to commemorate the anniversary of the birthday of George Washington The members of the organization met at No. 29 Vesey si., at 3:30 o'clock, and marched to the church who seats had been reserved for them in the main aisle The procession was headed by Frederick S, Tallmadge Clarkson, vice-president; James M. Montgomery, secre tary, and Arthur M. Hatch, treasurer, and by delegates from sister societies in Pennsylvania, the Dis trict of Columbia, New-Jersey, Georgia, Iowa, Massa chusetts and Maryland; the board of managers, Will iam G. Hamilton, Robert Lenox Belknap, William Carpender, Robert Olyphant, John C. Tomlinson, Dr. Gouverneur M. Smith, John Lawrence, Benjamin D. cilliman, Charles A. Schermerhorn, William A. Duer, Charles A. Peabody, jr., and Charles Isham, register Henry W. Le Roy, historian, and Edward Trenchard, assistant secretary. Delegations from the Society of Colonial Dames and from the Society of Colonial Wars occupied pews in the front of the chapel. The walls were decorated with American flags, and the banner of the society was druped about the pulpit. A special service authorized by Bishop Potter and arranged by the Rev. Dr. Daniel C. Weston, general chaplain of the Sons of the Revolution, was held by Dr. Dix, rector of Trinity Parish, assisted by the Rev. Dr James S. Stone, rector of Christ Church, Philadelphia; the Rev. Dr. Daniel C. Weston, the Rev. Dr. James Mulchahey, assistant minister of Trinity Church; the Rev. Dr. Manneell Van Rensealer, the Rev. Br. Wrockholst Morgan, chaplain of the New-York Sons of the Revolution, and the Rev. George S. Baker, superintendent and pustor of St. Luke's Hospital.

The Rev. Dr. Stone, preached on "The Men and the Measures." It is expected that 255

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS. The steamship Werhendam, of the Netherlands-American Line, which arrived here yesterday from Rotterdam, had to the Banks a succession of south-west rales, veering to the northwest, accompanied by high head seas. Among those in the cabin of the Werkendam were Dr. John Back, Mr. and Mrs. F. Ditmers, the Rev. Anson Svensson, M. Von der Berg. Mr. and Mrs. John Dazin, Ferdinand Dolle, Henry

sparrer and W. Walrare. On the H. H. Meler, of the North German Lloyd from Bremen, there were, among others, Conrad Baum, Mr. and Mrs. G. Brandt, George Fink, Joseph Hofmann, Joseph Horst, Jacob Metzler, Laurenz Paulsen, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Setfert, Robert Walther and A. S. Zucker.

## A PROTEST BY CITIZENS OF ASSURY PARK.

Asbury Park, N. J., Feb. 19 (Special).-The citizen answer to a call of the Borough Commissioners for an expression of their views regarding the attempt of the Asbury Park and Belmar Street Rallway Con pany to secure an entrance into the borough limits without the consent of the authorities. In the courof the last week the Commissioners learned that two bills had been introduced in the Legislature granting extraordinary powers to the Township Committee over the streets of Asbury Park. These were Senat over the streets of Asbury Park. These were Senate Bill No. 116 and Assembly Bill No. 287, both of which, it is said, would affect adversely the best interests of this place. The meeting last night wa a representative one. Commissioner Kroehl Intro-duced a resolution, which was adopted, denouncing as destructive of the constitutional right of local self-government the two bills mentioned, and earnestly urging the town's representatives, Senator Terhanand Assemblyman Honce, to use their best effort to accomplish the defeat of the measures. Samue A. Patterson, the counsel of the Township Committee. disclaimed, on hehalf of that body, any intention disclaimed, on heliali of that body, any Intention of attacking the rights of the borough, and urged the mover of the resolution to withdraw it, promising to arrange for a joint meeting of committees from each of the boards on Monday afternoon, when any objec-tionable features in the bills would be removed as soon as pointed out.

### SHIPWRECKED SAILORS BROUGHT TO PORT.

In the steerage of the steamship H. H. Meler, of he North German Lloyd Line, which arrived here vesterday, were four sailors, part of the crew of the hip Yorktown, which were wrecked about a year under the command of Captain Atlanson, and was bound from Callao to New-York. The crew took to the boats when all hope of saving the ship had beer abandoned and succeeded in reaching Pernambuce Here they applied to American Consul Stevenson for nally the British Consul secured passage for them to Southampton, and from there they came to this

The tugboat Ivannoe and pilotboat No. 19 were in collision at 4 o'clock yesterday morning of the High-lands on the Jersey codst, four miles south of Sandy Hook. The Ivanhoe was, with three other tugs—the E. V. McCauley, the Atkinson and the Hughes—helping to bring into this harbor the British steamship Kairos, which went ashore on Goose Island over a year ago. The Ivanhoe was astern of the steamship and was acting as a rudder for the disabled ressel. Suddenly the and crashed into the starboard side of the tug-Her howsprit was chirled away and her cutwater damaged. The side of the tig's pilot-house was torn off and her rail budly smashed. No one was injured.

· MIV.

THE FOWER OF WOMANHOOD.

DR. C. W. MILLARD, OF THE WASHINGTON SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH, GIVES NOTES OF WARNING AND PRAISE.

One of the downtown churches that have no place in view for going uptown or of consolidating with others, one that, like Napoleon's drummer, knows only march tunes, is the family church in West Fourth-st., between Washington Square and Sixth-ave. Unostentations in appearance, the building of the Washington Square Methodist Episcopal Church shelters a congregation that is a power in the denomination, and week after week its walls resound with the elequence of one of its best pasters in the city. Dr. W. Millard lives next to the church, and is exceedingly popular, not only among his own people, but also in all the New-York Conference, in which

he has held an official position for several years. Dr. Millard is preaching a special course of evening sermons to large audiences on the Book of Reve-Womanhood," his text being: "So he carried me womanhood," his text being:
away in the spirit into the wilderness: and I saw a
woman sit upon a scarlet colored beast full of names
of blasphemy, having seven heads and ten horns"
(Rev. xvii., 3). "The marriage of the Lamb is come,

(Rev. xvii., 3). "The marriage of the Lamb is come, and his wife hath made herself ready" (Rev. xix., 7).

The seer saw! His inspired vision penetrated to the innermost facts and forces of life. He could not be blind either to the malignant or benignant power of womanhood. Hence these symbols representing the curse of degenerate religion and the glory of the true Church symbols truly. Nevertheless, conformed to the law of symbols, in that the things symbolized are set forth more forcibly by some trait or traits distinctively belonging to the symbols chosen. When John is to outline the subtle symbol is the dragon. When he must compact into the symbol is the dragon. When he must compact into the symbol is the dragon. When he must compact into the terse language of symbolism the thought that the spirit of the world's hate toward Christ and His followers is inconceivable for its force, cruelty and utter beastliness. of the world's hate toward Christ and His followers is inconceivable for its force, crueity and utter beastliness he draws the figure of a huge, goos, composite monster with seven heads and ten horns. On this hideous beast, flaunting shame and riding in power and arrogance, is an abandoned woman symbolizing evil incarnate in fatal fascination. But food has not surrendered this earth to the devil. Righteousness suffers, but triumphs here. The loftlest aspirations of humanity shall be realized. And so the seer tells us of the forces of purity and faith incarnate, organized and supreme under the sign of the sun-clothed woman.

woman than the indiscriminate praise of her sex heard notably in many after-dinner speeches where insincerity runs easily into mandlin stopidity. No one knows better runs easily into mandim stapidity. No, one knows better than she that one of the most dangerous and damning forces of society and history has been the designing and devilish woman. On the other hand, it is probable that she never duly estimates, as she never can exaggerate, the worth to the world of consecrated womanhood. Woman who nuttured the Redeemer still fosters His spirit in who nuttured the Redeemer still fosters His spirit in society. The influence of good women is a continual benediction. Certainly no finer or truer tribute was ever paid to woman than when John, writing out his inspired and incomparable visions, described the final expression of sanctified society, the consummation of hope in human goodness, under the imagery of the Bride of Christ. My purpose to-night is simply to reassert and re-emphasize the truth which John stated indirectly but which he saw bruth which John stated indirectly but which he saw the truth with John so clearly. I wish to make plain the fact that history, literature and the society of to-day confirm the Apostle's

to man as an explanation of her powerful influence for good or evil. Neither can it be maintained that she is the inferior of man in intellect where the conditions have been equal or nearly equal. Opportunity and occupation far more than want of native ability have made mental difference. This, it seems to me, is the exact teaching of Scripture. If we turn from Scripture to the conditions of Scripture. If we turn from Scripture to the conditions are more than evaluated to the scripture to the conditions of Scripture. If we turn from Scripture to the conditions of Scripture, it will be to the conditions of the conditi teaching of Scripture. If we turn from Scripture to history and the results of observation to-day it will be seen that the argument for the intellectual interiority of woman is inconclusive and fallacious. From Zenobia to Victoria she has demonstrated her ability to hold the scripture of political sovereignty as firmly as man. If you speak of the mental power demanded by the most severe exactions of mathematical science, what will you say to the appliause commanded by Miss Herschel and no you are raised in His behalf, a woman on you of many was raised in His behalf, a woman on you of many was raised in His behalf, a woman on you of many was raised in His behalf, a woman on you of many was raised in His behalf, a woman you speak of mathematical science, what will you say to the applause commanded by Miss Herschel and But it is said all this is exceptional. Such utterance

is unworthy of man, and may be matched by the asser-tion that opportunities have been exceptional. But how comes it that the women are demonstrating their superior rapacity in the work accomplished by them at the World's Fair? The Tribune tells us that "some of the World's Fair! The Tribune tells us that "some of the most intelligent and skilful work in preparation . . is being done by women . . . Rising superbly to a presemmence they are prosecuting their work for the Fair with eminent spracity, skill and thrift. . Their building was the only practically completed structure on the grounds at the time of the dedicatory services." Instances can be given where men have evinced more sagarity and strength of thought than women. The conclusion must be that woman, under favoring circumstances. Is neither man's inferior nor superior intellectuations.

stances, is neither man's interior nor superior ally. So we must look somewhere else for the fountain of her authority and power.

We saw that woman is God's answer to man. The questions that come from his deepest and highest nature find answers in her. When he is what he ought to be his moral and spiritual nature is highest in excitation and the lift then woman more than matches him in his moral and spiritual nature is highest in exalitation and power. If, then, woman more than matches him in moral force, if she has quicker moral intuitions and recare persistence in simple moral and religious idelity, she must hold the sceptre of power. The religious faculty may be distorted and perverted, but in its purest expression it enusbles and supports morality. The almost universal religiousness of woman is a conspicuous fact. By her beauty, passion and wit, without monality, woman has been mighty, mightier still when without fact. By her beauty, passion and wit, without morality, woman has been mighty, mightier still when without these she was a fresh, strong incarnation of conscience, but mightiest when with all these blended by the mastery of the religion of Jesus Christ she hath walked the pathway of consecration, transformed weaklings into glants, and with the sceptre of the diospel transfigured the viest into generals. She is something of a indee always and and with the sceptre of the trospel transfigured the viest-into seraphs. She is something of a judge always, and Ruskin was right when he said that "it is for her to trace hidden equities of divine reward and catch sight through the darkness of the fateful threads of woven

WOMAN'S INFLUENCE IN CIVILIZATION. The civilization which most honors woman is the one marked by the highest morel advancement. The farther we get away from the erzs of brute domination and emerge slowly from purely military systems, the greater the inellectual progress and liberty, the higher the moral ideal and practice, the more recognized and mighty is the in-ducate of woman in her grandest spirituri character. A sure test of the purity and power of a civilization is

This is the cause of the widespread injury wrought by bad women. The perversion of the best makes the worst. The wildest desolution, threatening even the demanation of society, has been the result of the selfish intrigues of satanic women. The race fell when Eve lost her moral balance. Adam fell because he was like cause that men. He had given his wife estim characters. intrigues of satanic women. The face ten was like just her moral balance. Adam fell because he was like just her moral balance. Adam fell because he was like just her moral that he had given his wife entire charge of his conscience. That works very well in many cases; it works well so long as the woman walks with food. If ever demons fancy that the Throne of God will yet tumble into chaos it must be when they see a once noble woman sell her soul for some gitded bauble of pleasure or fame. A lost woman! No bell has yet toiled out a note deep enough and sad enough to sound that departed glory! One is startled when at first he notes how often behind the bad man of history, and in his shadow, stands the bad woman! What history unfolds, literature emphasizes. Our own Shakespeare, king of dramatic literature, a secular seer with vision penetrating to the depths of human nature in the dark tragedy of Macbeth, tells the truth we have uttered here to-night. The strongest character is of course the liend-like queen. It is Lady Macbeth who cries:

That tend on mortal thoughts, unsex me here; And all me, from the crown to the toe, top-full Or direct cruelty."

But it is Macbeth's wife who in that very prayer for But it is MacDeth's unnaturalness of it all. "Unsex ne here." And it is this very same Shakespeare who monitor and messenger of redemption Jewish history. Deboreh and Ruth and Hannah and Esther

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## SERMONS WORTH KEEPING. WHAT DOES IT ALL MEAN?

JUSTICE LAMAR, JAS. G. BLAINE AND OTHERS.

AN APPALLING LIST OF GREAT PERSONAGES AND PUBLIC MEN WHO HAVE PASSED AWAY.

The recent sudden deaths of prominent men muster from the grave the memory of an army of great men who have died in the harness. Note them as they slowly file in review before you; Senator Zach Chardier was found dead in his bed as the Grand Pacific Hotel.

Secretary Windom died while speaking at a banquet. Senator Beck dropped insensible in the Potomac Depos on the exact spot where President Garfield was shot. Secretary Folger worked to the last and died withous

warning.
Senator Tom Corwin expired at a reception while talking

John Sherman.

The Hon. Hannibal Hamlin died at the club while chatting with his friends.

Minister Pendleton passed away while seated in a rail-

road train.

Senator Charles Sumner, Massachusetts's pride, died, suddenly, working faithfully to the hour of his death.

Senator Simon Cameron feels the mysterious creepings of parelysis and falls in the arms of his friends. Salmon P. Chase passed away pencefully while scated

at his desk with his pen in his hand. Vice-President Wilson died after emerging from the Senate bathroom John Quincy Adams dropped in his chair in the House

of Representatives.

And so the list might be prolonged. It would include

And so the list might be prolonged. It would include

Dr. R. A. Gunn, Dean of the United States Medical Col-lege, New-York, declares. "I am indeen dent enough and frank enough to commend most heartily that great rema-edy, Warner's Safe Cure."

The Rev. J. E. Rankin, D. D., of Washington, D. G., affirms: "I know physicians of the highest character and standing who prescribe and use Warner's Safe Cure for diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs. I desire in diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs.

the interests of humanity to recommend this medicine."
Great men may pass away suddenly and leave a warning to others who are overworking or overindulging. The slender thread of life may be strained, but it need not be siender thread of life may be strained, but it had not to snapped if the and the right proventive remody are used. Modern life has its strains, but it also has its discoveries which preserve the health and lengthen the life. And foremost among the discoveries for the benefit of humanity is the great one of which these scientific men speak.

interacture and the society of to-day confirm the Apostle's implication that not only does woman powerfully affect the world along two great lines of force, evil and good, but that also to her will be given obligation and pre-eminence in determining the permanent character of the age and of humanity.

THE SOURCE OF WOMAN'S POWER.

That this would be likely to result appears when we consider the source of woman's greatest power. It will not be maintained that woman is intellectually superior to man as an explanation of her powerful influence for good or evil. Neither can it be maintained that she is the inferior of man in intellect, where the conditions. and Judith, how gloriously they illustrated the power of faith

and no voice of man was raised in His behalf, a woman dared plead for His life. When the house cries of the bloodthirsty hounds of bigotry filled the air, far above their clamor, in the cars of history, has risen the cars of the weeping daughters of Jerusalem

### HEROINES BEHIND THE HEROES.

Behind the heroes of the world have been the hero imparting light and cheer. The greatest victors for truth and righteousness have acknowledged that the keynote of the martial strain which impelled them to triumph was sounded by the voice of a woman. Behind Augustine sounded by the voice of a woman. Behind Augustine stands Monica; behind Constantine, Helena; behind White-field, the Countess of Huntiegton; behind the Wesleys, saintly Susanna. It was the Saxon King's wife who placed on the brow of England the chrism of Rome's Christianity. It was Joan of Arc who heard the became herself a beacon of a new civilization. Consider how the reforms and philanthropies of our age are served by women. The increasing effulgence of woman's truth, faith and love is making this age resplendent with glory, nequalisd by any former period of history. Already we see what John here plainly tells, that the final triumphs are to be along the line of the womanly virtues. The world is to be glorifled with the dominating grace of more and more exalted womanhood. Woman is not to gain her final victory, nor lift the world to its full millennial splendar by becoming in any sense more masculine, but by becoming

more womanly.

Hear the summary of truth as we have it here. Once again I repeat the alternative. Malevolence, beneficence. Evil, good. The stability of society is threatened by the forces of perverted womanhood. One cannot look down into any depths of vice and fetid corruption in this city into any depths of vice and fetid corruption in this city that he does not see some degraded woman directing the damnable forces of ruin. From the coarsest to the most refined in every stratum of society, not only do we find deluded and deceived women, but deluding and deceiving deluded and deceived women, but detecting an accent women. Every mentor of youth must warn against the designing siren. There is no more coarse and foul biasphemy that reeks on our streets than that which falls from woman's mouth. There is no horrid, brazen front of beastliness and anarchy that does not reveal some woman's features. There is no sophistry of seciety that does not borrow some fallucious charm from woman's utterance. The revolting fifth of the French ball covers the shame-The revolting fith of the French ball covers in Shambless woman and bespatters the equally shameless min. There is no potion of hell commended to the lips of youth that some woman has not mingled the deadly poison and profered the cup. John saw perhaps in more horrid forms than we ever see that the most persistent and fatal form of devillsh mastery was the subtle fascination of the daughters of sin. They almost ruled the world upon which he then looked. Everywhere he saw what we which he then looked. Everywhere he saw what we may see. Beauty and the Beast. But he also saw that Beauty, reveiling with the Beast, has her hour! Aye, her fate. The forces she has evoked with wanton wand are the forces of her own destruction. It is all true at symbol, and true as prosaic fact.

WOMAN'S PART IN MORAL ELEVATION.

Sad would it be for humanity if the only type of woman were this misticss of the scarlet colored brast. For noth-ing is plainer than that the moral elevation is impossible ing is plainer than that the morel elevation is impossible without that of woman. Thank God, there is another woman in this wilderness world. The dexit's foods can never overwhelm her. She is going forward with increasing power and beauty to her Bridal with the Lamb. The virtues of woman are the triumphing virtues of the Christian humanity. They are the conquering virtues of consecration, of self-secrifice more than self-assertion, of perfection through suffering rather than by battle glow. The darkness of the wilderness is illumined by the lustre them feelity. of her fidelity.

There is no danger that woran hath not braved for

There is no danger that woman hath not braved for humanity. Persecution hath raged against her with sword and flame and wild beast. She has not shrunk from any field of owar or field of tol where she might serve tood and humanity. She has made her beauty a benediction, and the music of her voice has sounded the note of hope in the heart of the lost. Her conscience, her love, her faith have scepted irresistible heroism. She has gone to the lowest levels of misery with the transfiguring grace of joy and purity. There is no stratum of sectety where her genius for goodness has not been feit. There is no agency for good which has not gathered efficiency from her devotion. She is organizing victory now and giving us every once in a while earnests of final complete-disenthralevery once in a while earnests of final complete-disenthralment from evil. "A great sign was seen in heaven, woman arrayed with the sun, and the noon under her feet, and upon her head a crown of tweive stars." Her triumph is the triumph of Everlasting Light.

### DEATH OF MRS. JOSE SABATIS.

A dispatch received in this city yesterday says Mrs. Jose Sabatis, a former resident of New-York, died in Havana, Cuba, on Saturday. No particulars were given. Mrs. Sabatis was a Miss Cunau, and was widely known and popular in social circles. Mr. and Mrs. Sahatis were married at St. Francis Xavier's Church, in West Sixteenth-st., about two months ago, and sailed at once for Cuba. Miss circles. two months ago, and sailed at once for Cuba. Cunan was a sister-in-law of Judge James M. Fitzalmons, of the City Court. Mr. Sabatis is one of Cube's wealthiest planters, and is well known by the span